LITERARY MISCELLANY.

For the National Era. PSYCHE AT SCHOOL. BY LUCY LARCOM.

Young Psyche came to school Down here in Being's lower vestibule Where many voices unto her did call,
"Welcome! be studious! and in Mammon's hall Shalt thou cup bearer be to Mammon-king. Thought Psyche, "No such thing."

Of glowing pictures in earth-colors wrought.

Temptation's alphabet in ambush lay Among the leaves; but Psyche turned away, And cried, "Those tints are mixed with pe

paint; It makes me sick and faint."

Then one approached, called Love; Whose fingers o'er illumined print did move. Psyche looked on, and sighed, "The page is vext Your notes and your translations mar the text.

The angels write Love's idioms on the heart.

They are not learned by Art."

Pride took an ancient book, To teach the high-bred air, the scornful look. syche returned her gaze with meek surprise And said, "Mine are not glass, but real eyes, And will not stare like dead men's; since I see, I cannot learn of thee."

"The child rebels," said Pride. "Now be the lash by some rough teacher plied." Then Poverty her rudest blows did give. Said Psyche, " Pain assures me that I live My robes are torn; but courage, faith, and love, My triple mail I prove.

Grief brought a scroll, writ o'er With ink of nightshade and of hellebore Its damps were rainbows under Psyche's smile Despair with black tome open stood the while, But said, "Her eyes would make the page too bright, And stole away from sight.

A Shade undid the gate; One who expects no welcome, e'er so late.

Then Psyche took the parchment that he bore And whispered, gliding by him through the door,
"Kind Death, best friend! 'tis my diploma given, A graduate for heaven!"

For the National Bra RECOLLECTIONS OF MY GRANDFATHER'S HOME

CHAP. VII-Continued. Ho, for the country farm-house, as it was twenty years ago! They are not now what they once were. Permeating railroads, and the consequent facilities of intercourse with town, have introduced into country villages town luxuries, with town tastes—a greater degree of outward refinement, more mannerism, at the sacrifice of fresh, natural manifestations! The spin-ning-wheel and loom have disappeared; the neless other homely, domestic implements, aght with curious interest and manifold as-ations. There's a smack of city shoppings in the adornings of the "west room." The for far more commonplace plaster images; checked homespun window-curtains, for muslin drapery; the funny little water-ed rose-bushes of the itinerant, self-styled colored rose-bushes of the itinerant, self-styled artist, for cheap engravings! The yawning dreplace, which was went in summer to be decorated so gracefully with fragrant fir, particolored mosses, and delicate asparagus, have shut themselves up for the convenient ugliness of well-polished stoves! The sand has been swept from the carefully-scrubbed floor, the

of well-polished stoves:

swept from the carefully-scrubbed floor, the braided mats borne from the inner sanctuary, for the labor-saving, single-grain carpet! Yes, the innovation is complete. There is a smack of Young America in every corner.

Even if, perchance, age or association have made precious some old relie, by dint of puttyings, paintings, varnishings, and patchworkings, the seams, the tooth-marks of time, the worm-holes, the rude jointures, all disappear, little relative beauty or real interest!

for the bygone fashions of our grandfather parior furnishings. There was to many them a peculiar farm-house appropriateness, ombination of neatness with utility, consistent with simple habits and hard-carned gains. The

The chest contrived a double debt to pay bed by night, a chest of drawers by day; the table-top-surmounted chair, with its under-pending knife-box—a more awkward, but still commendable piece of furniture. I stared, and wondered, and guessed, at first sight of the quaint old thing, but still remember it with de-light; though, forsooth, I should pity the belle whose first impression depended upon the effect of that chair's brick-red, half-moon back-

old furnishings; and, ho for my Grandfather's dome of twenty years ago! Alas! long before crossed its threshold, the town enlightenments of country cousins had begun their work, and to me the dark old attic was by far the descentest reception room. Nevertheless, there cantest reception room. Nevertheless, there then, and there still lingers throughout it, tack of the Lygone, which gave a peculiar

zest to my summerings. They lived at my grandfather's just as three fourths of the New England farmers lived twenty years ago.

How all my old-fashioned experiences then, crowd upon me'this moment; and I seem to sit once more in the porch door, where I used to station myself every Monday, years ago, with a basin of warm suds, which I blew into a great heap of bubbles, with Jonathan's pipe. In my extreme juvenility, washing days were my pseuliar horror—days of imprisonment, adventure, accidents, and cross servants; but the washing days at my grandfather's were altogether different affairs. Here, neatness and order made tolerable even the meanest drudgery.

ong before the sun had thrown its red saks across the floor of the kitchen, my perandmother and Hannah would be enged in actual service before the two stamped in actual service and satisful was too young for actual vice, and, aside from the replenishing of the , and, aside from the replenishing of the Cohips, was only a dissatisfied looker-on.

rycd these days. It may have been a laste, but I enjoyed them in all their and every Sabbath evening I used to Jonathan's blackened pipe to a bed of

below showed a rich, variegated, forest-top, below showed a rich, variegated, forest-top, which seemed in the distance, winding about, to fence in, like thick hedges, the little farms scattered here and there. From this wooded valley a belt of green fields rose, and fell again to make a bed for the mill-stream, down to whose nearest side stretched my grandfather's broad acres. The mill and the fat miller's broad acres. The mill and the fat miller's house were out of sight, "under the hill;" but the clatter of the wheelstand the babbling of the waters came pleasantly on the breeze, while round the corner I could just catch a glimpse of the brook, as it burst from the confines of the mill-pond; aye, and just around the corner was that mysterious little field And by this same door stood the rude bench, on which Benny placed the basin of water for me on my first hay morning.

me, on my first hay morning.
So here I used to sit and half dream away the day; now listening to the low murmur the stream, or following the picturesque move-ments of Molly, the miller's daughter, who bleached her linen and browned her arms at the spring—now watching the gradual sut-siding of my heaped up bubbles, with their wealth of mirrored forms and colors, or listenwealth of mirrored forms and colors, or listen-ing to the harmless gossip of the two washers, whom I seem to see standing there now, in their quaint garb, enlivening their monotonous labor by harmless, tell-tale bits of village doings, wondering what could send Jonathan from the corn-field so often, to look after Molly's bleaching—what the fat miller would do when Molly was gone, and the like. Some-times I grew tired; the "O dear Suz," of my grandmother ceased to arouse me; the little brook left off babbling; the speck of a hamlet in the distance, with its wreathed fancies, would also fade away, and I would dream of

little Benny.
But washing day and bubbles would com But washing day and bubbles would come to an end, only however to make way for an other day's homely duties. Thrice a week were the contents of the dairy brought forth, and the arts of butter and cheese making displayed to my wondering eyes; homely employments these, to be sure, but requiring no mean amount of patience and skill. The gathering and chopping of the curd, the churning and stamping of the butter, and the achievement at length of the full grown cheese, were full of interest to me, a novice. Then there was an earnest of thrift and neatness about the long array of shining pans at the back door, felt by me, a child. Never, now-a-days, do I behold a similar array without having mirrored back to me those simple rustic toils. Moreover, there was a quietness about every domesover, there was a quietness about every domes-tic implement that fed my juvenile curiosity. The polished wooden bowls showed such a The polished wooden bowls showed such a wealth of interwoven fibres—the hollow smoothing irons, with their tiny door and heating stone, were so curious. The cheese press was a model of rustic invention; and the hig churn was revered with legendary faith. In the bottom of this might still be seen the print of a witch proof of my grandfather's, who had exorcised the spirit by throwing a red hot-horee shoe into his refractory cream! Those were the days of harmless superstitions and upconthe days of harmless superstitions and uncon-scious practical philosophy. Twas left for af-ter years to banish, through the lispings of pinafored school girls, these waifs of our innate redulity

[REMAINDER OF CHAP, VII TO-MORROW.] For the National Era.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN JENKINS

Died, at the Marlboro Hotel, Boston, Mass March 2d, of pulmonary consumption, W. F. Jenkins, formerly of Attica, N. Y., agod 29

years.

Few and simple are the words that suffice to record the exit of a good and true man from this earthly sphere of his existence and influence. Few and simple are the facts recapitulated in the brief memorials of a useful life, which meekly commend themselves to the notice of the public mind in a corner of some newspaper, as a farewell suggestion to the living of one who has passed away from their midst. The date of the departure, the name, age, birth-place, burial-place, and the disease in which the last summons came, make up all the obituary history of thousands, whose lives have been daily lessons of love to God and man. The walks of such a life leave few footnts to human eyes in the dew of those uestered fields of philanthropy which it seed with its secret labors of love. But none the less for this, does the divine benedic-tion attach to these labors, in all the fulness of its promise, that they shall follow the humble and devoted worker after he is taken to his reward, and live in beautiful and immortal ence upon the earth. Few persons, excep most intimate friends of W. F. Jenkins knew how full of such labors was his short life of twenty-nine years; for he seldom let his hand know what his right hand did for the glory of God and the good of man; and that right hand, and the beart that moved it to its benevolent activities, were ever busy and burn-ing with works and ideas of human brotherhood. The first personal acquaintance made by the writer with his departed friend, was in connection with one of his characteristic chemes of quiet benevolence. He had a large number of young men in his employ, for whose moral progress, and intellectual and religious levelopment, he thought, watched, and labor-

development, he thought, watched, and labored, with a brother's care.

On the occasion to which we refer, he collected them in the counting room of his establishment, to listen to a few words of counsel which he asked us to address and suggestion, which he asked us to address to them. Soon after this interview, we went to Europe, where we spent several years, la boring especially in the cause of peace. About ten years had elapsed, when we received a let-ter from him, referring to the little meeting in his counting room, and requesting us to accept the annual rent of the establishment, amounting to \$200, as his annual contribution to the cause we were endeavoring to promote. It was in its day the most extensive blacksmith shop in New England, in which the iron work of the frigate Constitution was wrought. This circumstance seemed to enhance the pleasure circumstance seemed to enhance the pleasure he felt in appropriating the rent of those anvils and walls, that once rang and resounded with the clangor of that warlike work, to the dissemination of the ideas of peace and human brotherhood among the nations of the earth. It partially realized, in his view, the beating of "swords into ploughshares, and spears into pruning-hooks." On our return to America last autumn, we found him, to our great corrow, in a very delicate state of health, evidently near the close of his young and benevolent life. But his heart was full to overflowing, of warm and earnest sympathics with

nevolent life. But his heart was full to over-flowing, of warm and earnest sympathics with every enterprise of true philanthropy. He spoke of the pecuniary means he had ac-cumulated by industrious application, as a sa-cred trust which he held as a mere steward; and which, while he lived, and after he agone to his rest, he was anxious should be evoted to the service of Him who gave it. To cause of Peace, Anti Slavery, and of other partments of human brotherhood, seemed grow dearer and dearer to him as he approach his end. He spoke of their progress and process with the fervor of carnest faith and he even when it was difficult for him to enune distinction the words they increased in him. distinctly the words they inspired. In his landscape, he directed that the annuity to the operations in which we had been engage should be increased to \$500—a sacred bequively, we trust, will ever be appropriated as to realize the dying wish of his benevol heart. He was summoned saddenly to his and reward; and we had not the melanch

ate relatives, and friends of older date, will pardon us for subjoining this tribute of affection and gratitude to the brief notice of his death, which they asked us to communicate to the National Era.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1854.

CONGRESS

The Senate to-day devoted much of its time to the settlement of a contest between the Part of the Report of the Commi Patents, a large and very profitable piece of work. The Sentinel was of course triumphant; and it is regarded as a fact of some significance that Mr. Douglas voted in its favor!

In the House, Mr. N. S. Taylor, of Tennes see, was qualified and took his seat, vice Hon. B. Campbell, deceased; and, twenty minutes after the House had been called to order it resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Keitt proceeded to deliver an hour's speech in support of the Nebraska bill. Mr. Keitt is a man of gentlemanly appearance, of fair abilities and intelligence, and of good oratorical powers; but, with all deference and respect, while listening to his transcendental-isms and bitter denunciations of "fanaticism" a term he very ofcen uses—we thought he af-forded a by no means inapt illustration of that quality. There may be fanaties in the North. as he and others so reproachfully assert, but the most virulent of all fanaticism is that which runs mad for Slavery.

THE RUMORED AFFAIR OF HONOR.

Neither Mr. Cutting nor Mr. Breckinridgethe gentlemen to whom we yesterday alludedwas in his seat in the House of Representa tives to-day; but we are of opinion that the difficulty between them has been settled upon terms more satisfactory to their countrymen. and more honorable to themselves, than a resort to arms. Gentlemen who were vesterday believed to be deeply impressed upon the subect, and who were reported to be voluntary acificators between the parties, were to day in their places, cheerful and active participants in the business of the House.

THE NEBRASKA QUESTION - SOUTHERN AND ORTHERN SLAVERY-THE CONSTITUTION

The National Era at Washington, the cer tral organ of all the Anti-Slavery factions of the country, says that "the New York Herald, consistent upon no other subject of policy or principle, has ever been faithful to the interests of Slavery." Upon this allegation we have a word or two to say.

word or two to say.

The Abolition organ at Washington rests
the whole merits of the Slavery question upon
the fundamental Abolition dogma that the
hereditary system of Southern labor is an
evil—a moral, social, and political evil—and
that it should therefore be extinguished as soon

But, admitting Southern Slavery to be ar rable consequences than our hireling system of free labor, which in truth may be called the white slavery system of the North, in contra-distinction to the black system of the South. distinction to the black system of the Solish Let us judge of these two systems by their fruit. By their fruits shall ye know them."

We find that the number of paupers in th six New England States of Maine, New Hamp shire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont and Connecticut, who in 1850 were subject to charitable support, was 33,431, while, for the Southern States of Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, numbered only 15,500. Of these, the native paupers of the New England States numbered in round numbers 19,000, while those of the six

outhern States amounted to but 12,000

Recapitulation.—Six New England States pulation 2 705,896, native paupers 19 000; Southern States, population 5,219,776, na-

tive paupers 12,000.

That is to say, the six New England States, boasting the highest elements of Northern perfection, in free schools, free labor, free speech, and free men, have an average of more than and free men, have an average of more than three to one of native-born paupers, as com-pared with Mr. Kennedy's official returns of that class in the six Southern States of Mary-laud, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. We select the native Georgia, and Alabama. We select the native paupers, because the foreign are an extraneous element, affording no basis for a just comparison. And the same advantage will appear to the South in the comparative returns of the idiotic, the deaf and dumb, the blind, and the insane.—New York Herald.

We have no doubt that all this is received as cospel by the Pro-Slavery readers of the Herbut it is an entire misrepresentation from eginning to end, and the very Census returns to which the writer appeals, completely expose his unfairness.

According to these returns, the whole num-ber of native paupers that received public support in all the States within the year ending June 1st, 1850, was-

In the Free States In the Slave States - 16,411 - 66,434 Total

Taking the entire free population of each ction, the proportion was:

In the Free States, 1 in 262

In the Slave States, 1 in 335. These tables show that in the course of one rear, the relative number of paupers receiving support in the Free States is a little larger than in the Slave States. But, this

proves nothing against free labor institu

as the following considerations will prove: 1. The number of paupers relieved at pub lie charge is not a true criterion of the amo of pauperism. No one who is acquainted with both sections of the Union doubts that the free States have provided more efficiently for the relief of paupers than the slave States. In the former, for example, in 1850, the average provision for each pauper for the year sentiment which leads to better provision for

the individual pauper, will lead to public pro-2. The large class of persons, viz: Laborers, seculiarly liable to privation, out of which the eat majority of paupers spring, are slaves in

State, which relieves their wants when necessary, without making slaves of them.

3. But, other things being equal, without any reference to institutions, we might naturally expect more physical suffering in the truculent latitudes of the North than the genial climes of the North than the genial climes of the South. The census enables us to verify this presumption. The whole number of native paupers at public charge on the 1st of the memory of man have the people of the States and the several states as a several state of the several states as a several state of the memory of man have the people of the states and the several states are states as a several state of the several states are states as a several state of the several states are states as a several state of the several states are states as a several states June, 1850, was— In the free States, 24,802

In the slave States, 12,114 In other words, in summer, when the two Union and Sentinel newspapers, as to the right of either to the printing of the Agricultural weather, the free States have fewer paupers little less than one-third of the whole number. of the Treasury have been cast into the scale,
This fact, then, not only shows the influence of and there is good reason to fear that they will is suspended, there is a greater number of pau-pers at public expense in the slave States, than in the free!

This conclusion is reached also by instituting other comparisons. Take, for instance, the three States, Ohio, Indians, and Illinois, and compare them with Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri. They do not differ much in soil or natural States, the other free. Now, the Census shows that the number of paupers relieved in the should the free States trouble themselves about year 1850, at public expense, in the three slave States, was as 1 to 654 of the whole free popu-1 to 1,113 of the whole free population.

Again-taking Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, and Arkansas, those South-ern States, which are comparatively exempt perature we find that the whole number of the rest of the slave States contained 15,510 paupers, of 1 in 335. Does the Herald pretend say that the social system in Mississippi, Arkansas, and Texas, is higher and more beneficent than that of Virginia, South Carolina, and Maryland?

We can now understand, at once, the unfairmild. The random assertion which closes the of thousan is a slight disproportion against the free States, while of the idiotic there is a more decided disproportion against the slave States. Thus the was as 1 in 1,295; in the slave States, as 1 in Rio del Norte to the Isthmus of Darien 1,309; of idiotic, in the free States, as I in

THE OCCASION AND ITS DUTIES.

If appearances are at all trustworthy, the geographical question mooted by a late emi-nent New England statesman may be considered as good as settled. There is a North. It egins to be understood that it is hardly safe r political filibusters and piratical adventurers to ignore its existence, and treat it as a fabulous Cape Flyaway or Isle of St. Brandan's. The Nebraska mischief, like most other evils, has its incidental and unlooked for compensa tions-it has revealed the North

The action of the Legislatures of New York, Maine, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts; the public meetings of men of all parties in nearly all the principal cities and towns of the Free States; the municipal elections of Detroit and Milwaukie; the falling off of the Democratic vote in New Hampshire, although the friends of the Administration spared no pains to im press the People with the belief that the Nebraska question had nothing to do with the State election: the united remonstrance of the elergy of New England, of all denominations and all political parties—these are among the indications of a development of Northern feelng, which can scarcely be mistaken.

There is a North! The returns of the New Hampshire election must, we think, satisfy such skepties even as General Pierce and Sec retary Cushing of this fact.

Look at one eignificant fact. Heretofore, whenever any Administration, Whig or Demoeratic, has taken the responsibility of a measure pending in Congress, there has been no difficulty in getting up public meetings in its favor, and in giving it the support of caucuses and conventions. In this respect the Nebraska Bill presents a striking exception. It is an Administration measure. It is urged with all the appliances of party machinery and Gov-ernmental patronage. The President and his Cabinet are irretrievably involved in it. They have made its support a test of party sound ness, and, what is more to the purpose, a condition of office. Yet, while all over the free States, public meetings are convened against the measure-meetings unprecedented for numbers and for the determined spirit of the peeches and resolves we hear of only two was \$47, in the latter only \$37. The same or three feeble attempts at popular demonstra tions in its favor.

This is not the fault of the Goverment re tainers. Sold to the Demon of Patronage, and renouncing all pretensions to self-control and private judgment, they have no alternative but to yield passively whenever it suits the convenience or the necessity of their master to the South, and are kept in a state of perpetual dependence. The difference between them and white paupers, is, that they are dependent upon the charity of their masters, who exact more than payment for what they give, while the white paupers are dependent upon the

penned editorial leaders for subsidis free States been so united upon any political question as they are at this moment in opposi tion to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the introduction of Slavery into the great

territory of the West. weather, the free States have fewer paupers receiving public support than the slave States; for while the free population of the latter scarcely exceeds one fourth of the whole free gated to men within the reach of the temptapopulation of the country, their paupers at public charge on the 1st of June, 1850, were a of a betrayal of trust. The heavy money-bags a rigorous climate in producing physical suf-fering, but that, when the operation of this cause We are told that the President has already seoured the requisite number of Congressional traitors, and that, in spite of all opposition, the Rill will become a law.

What will then follow? Will the betraved People rise in their indignation and repeal the law? Or will they be soothed into acquiescence by the assurance of Northern stathat "no great interest is at stake?" Will dvantages; and they are all agricultural. The they not be told that it is only the concession chief difference between them lies in the char- of a principle to the Slave Power-a mere abnoter of their institutions—one class being slave | struction? Slavery will not be likely to go into lation; while in the three free States it was as the Union free? Let the South make the most of its barren victory. Why should the North keep up a useless agitation of the subject?

But suppose the Bill, after all, is defeated in the House? There, of course, is the end of the from a rigorous climate and extremes of tem- matter; and the North, having carried its point and saved the Compromise, has nothing further coupers in them, in the year 1852, was but to do. Agitation is superfluous; the blessed 901, or 1 in 1,444 of the free population; while quiet following the Compromises of 1850 is re- late canvass in New Hampshire, he took strong

So we fear too many who assume to be leaders of public opinion in the North are reasoning. Admit (what we do not for a moment believe, however) that Slavery will not, in any ka and Kaneas. Do we not know that Young ness of the Herald in comparing the six New America is grasping after new territory, now England States, exposed to terribly severe and without the limits of the United States? A protracted winters, with six Southern States, gigantic scheme of conquest and annexation is where the winters are short and comparatively in progress, involving Cuba with its hundreds ds of slaves, Hayti with its million foregoing extract, "that the same advantage of free blacks to be re-enslaved, Mexico, and will appear to the South, in the comparative Central America. The repeal of the Missouri returns of the idiotic, the deaf and dumb, the Compromise would leave Slavery free course in blind, and insane," is equally untenable. By all these vast territories. The free States have referring to the Census, it will be found that a majority in Congress. Establish the princithe proportions of mutes and of blind in the two ple that Congress cannot interfere with the are the same; that of the insane there | Territories in the matter of Slavery, and that majority becomes the silent and powerless spectator of the triumphant progress of the execrable institution from the Atlantic to the proportion of insane in the free States in 1850 Pacific, and from its present boundary on the

The defeat of this Bill is, then, of the ut 1,604; in the slave States, as 1 in 1,027. It importance. It will lessen the danger, and, by will never do for the supporters of Slavery to giving the free States an opportunity to comappeal to any trustworthy statistics to show its superiority over free labor institutions. Sup- altogether. But one thing is certain. Defeatpose the Herald try again; or, should its cour- ed or victorious in the present struggle, Slavery pose the Herald try again; or, should its courage fail, perhaps Senator Butler, who, in a late speech in the Senate, made quite a free, if not judicious, use of statistics, would like to instius, use of statistics, would like to insti- mand perpetual agitation and aggression. It will renew the conflict, in utter disregard of its pledges and compromises. It must feed upon the life blood of new territory, or die.

Shall we learn nothing from the past? the very time when Northern statesmen and Northern divines were congratulating one another upon the final settlement of the Slavery disgraceful and wicked concessions to Slaverythe great Disturber was maturing the plot for extending its power over those vast Territories of the West which its own pledges and votes had confirmed to Freedom forever. What has been, will be. New plots will be organized. new aggressions concerted. How many more times must the North be brayed in the mortar. before it will learn the first lesson of self-pres-

ervation? "The Fugitive Slave Law," says Ralph Waldo Emerson, "partially unglued the eyes of the North, and now the Nebraska bill leaves us staring." The blindest Hunkerism sees at ast, what it has so long denied, that Slavery is itself the agitator and aggressor - an everactive disturbing force, urging its schemes of propagandism, without regard to "peace sures," "compromises," or party connec tions, with a step as steady as time, and an appetite as insatiable as death. Now, then, the time for the free States to initiate a new course of policy. The union, persistent energy, and audacity of the South, in extending and trengthening the accursed institution, must now be met by corresponding union, energy, and boldness, on the part of the North, in de-nationalizing, limiting, and restraining it.

The present is the time for action. Let the nt begin at Washington at this very ssion. Let those who are willing to stand on the question of Slavery where the fathers of the Republic stood, unite, irrespective of party names, to form a LEAGUE OF FREEDOM ucleus of a mighty organization throughont the country, having for its watchwords -

No slave Territory.

No more slave States. The General Government relieved from all esponsibility for Slavery.

No interference by the General Governmen

oith Slavery in the slave States. No interference with the right of jury trial the writ of habeas corpus, and other guarantee. of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, in

Slavery left to itself in the States which cher ish it, without any extraneous aid or comfort, to concile itself as it best may to the progress of civilization and Christianity, and to the liberal pirit of the age.

will naturally demand a leader-an embodi nent of its idea. He will not be wanting. The Divine Providence does not mock us in prosenting these great opportunities for the ad- stroyed by fire yesterday morning. It was in manity. It gives the Man for sured for \$10,000

tide-waiter or two, on the other. They have the Hour-the strong, bold hand, to grasp the ed presses, forelock of the passing Occasion. When such and even relinquished a part of their official pay for electioneering purposes. They have piped, but the People would not dance. The tion, whether his home is in New England or States, and the permanence of their Union, will naturally rally about him. But, in the mean time, let the movement be commenced, and vigorously prosecuted, whatever may be the fate of the Nebraeka Bill, and without regard parties. It needs but to be begun at Washington; the great mass of the People of the free States, now anxiously waiting for it, will take hold of it at once, and carry it forward to be tedious. Neither does the author inflict . J. G. W. to its consummation.

A TIMELY MOVEMENT.

A call has been issued for a meeting at Worester, Massachusetts, on the 18th of next onth, of persons disposed to emigrate to Southern Nebraska. It is proposed to form a colony of at least one hundred families of farmers and mechanics, "who are in favor of sustaining the principles of the Gospel, and opposed to the extension of Slavery." The call is from a responsible source—from men who are themselves prepared to enter into the movement, and to make personal and pecuniary sacrifices to give it effect.

The end is not yet. As in a beleaguered city, when the outer wall is in danger of being overthrown, an inner one is creeted, so the breakng down of the Missouri prohibition may only disclose a wall of free hearts drawn around the threatened territory, against which the dark hosts of Slavery shall be broken like waves on

THE TESTIMONY OF AN OPPONENT

Mr. Burke has long been notorious for his ostility to Anti-Slavery men. No prominent politician at the North has been more consist ent in his opposition to them. During the ground in support of the Nebraska Bill, al though, as he contended before the adoption of the Badger amendment, its passage would revive the old slave code in Nebraska, and thus legislate Slavery into that Territory. After event, obtain a permanent foothold in Nebras- the adoption of the amendment, he still continued his advocacy of the Bill, but let us hear what he says of the feeling of the people of New Hampshire on the subject. He is as keen an observer as he is an unscrupulous pol-

"The Nebraska Bill.-Whatever we may "The Nebraska Bill.—Whatever we may think of the justice and equity of the principles involved in Mr. Douglas's bill creating the Territories of Nebreska and Kansas, it cannot be disguised that there is a deep and abiding feeling amongst the people of New Hampshire, without distinction of party, of determined hostility to its provisions. Although intelligent and reasonable men are ready to admit the correctness of the doctrine that the people of the Territories should possess the right to determine for themselves their own domestic in the Territories should possess and the termine for themselves their own domestic institutions, and that territory acquired by the common blood and treasure of all the States should be alike open to all, yet they cannot see should be alike open to all, yet they cannot see should be alike open to all, yet they cannot see
the propriety of reopening a question which
they had supposed had been forever settled by
the Compromise of 1820, and of agitating a
matter which it was solemnly agreed in 1850
should not be dgitated again.

"We are entirely satisfied that the people of
this State—even the Democracy—will never
consent to, nor acquiesce in, the measure; and

of a solemn compact, for which the South re-ceived a consideration and an equivalent thirty years ago, and whose share of the benefits the North is about to be deprived of. However much we may deprecate this state of feeling, truth compels us to say that such is the fact; and so intense and deep seated is this feeling that, in our belief, no man, however exalted agitation—a settlement obtained only by most his position or his standing can successfully combat it or stand up against it."

> Sugar Tax .- The Missouri Democrat, from anthoritative documents, calculates that there are in Louisiana some 1,500 sugar plantations: that they make by the sugar culture a net profit on their capital of from 15 to 20 per cent : that each working hand they employ gives them a clear profit of four or five hundred dollars; that these profits, such as Yesult from no other agricultural work, are owing to the tax imposed by the Tariff on foreign sugar, a tax on commerce amounting to \$12,000,000 annually; and its practical inference is that the People ought to be relieved from this heavy burden, borne for the benefit of 1,500 planters; and that, as Mr. Guthrie by his proposed changes of the Tariff has not yet been able to reduce it to the standard of the wants of the Government, be should recommend the transfer of sugar to the free list.

TERRIBLE CALAMITIES .- A despatch from Ogdensburg, New York, states that on Tues day night the house of Cooper Tyler, at North Lawrence, was burnt, while he and his wife were out visiting, and that his seven young children perished in the flames-the olde nine years of age. We also learn that the nee of Wm. Flanders, at Londonderry, New Hampshire, was also burned on the same day, and that three children perished in the flames The causes of these fires are not stated; but we must here remark that the economy practiced, in lighting dwellings with camphine pine oil, ethereal oil, or any composition of the kind, is as unwise as that which would induce a man to keep his family in the midst of a plague, while he had the power to remove em to a place of comfort and safety.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER OHIO .- The U mail steamer Ohio arrived at New York yeserday morning, from Aspinwall, with 350 passengers, and \$780,100 in gold dust as freight. and San Francisco papers to the 1st inst.

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR -The steamer Black Warrior, from Havana 24th inst, arrived at New York yesterday, bringing no news of moment.

FIRE AT ALBANY -A large quantity of lum per, the property of Mesers. Myers & Bennet and Ward & Easton, on Water street, was de-

LITERARY NOTICES.

OLD RIGHTS WITH NEW EYES. By a Yankee. With an Introduction, by Robert Baird, D. D. Published by M. W. Dodd, New York. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne, Washington, D. C.
In this travelling age, when everybody who

roes abroad writes a book, and tells us just what hundreds have told us before it is refreshing to find something that bears the stamp of freshness and originality. The work before us is of this character; no dull, monotonous list of places passed at railroad speed, but a lively. racy volume, full of interesting and instructive to the selfish appeals of the present leaders of parties. It needs but to be begun at Wash- mated, always giving a clear idea of the chupon his readers a long account of his intense and overwhelming emotions at this or that place, "piling up the agony" till the reader is fain to turn away and leave the page un-read; but like a skilful artist, who expresses nore with one stroke of the pencil than auother would with a hundred, he says a few significant words, and then, like the ever-changing scenes of a panorama, hastens on to other

The interest of the work is greatly enhanced by brief sketches he gives in passing of whatver historical association or important event may be connected with the places visited, thus rendering the book as instructive as entertain ing. Dr. Baird, whose power to Judge cannot be questioned, has given in his introduction a high recommendation to the book; and we agree with him, that "it is altogether the most readable and instructive book of travels embracing the same field," we have had before us in a long time. Let those who have a penchant for foreign travel, without the power to gratify it read this book. It will be the best substitute for the desired enjoyment he can find and, like Cowper at his fireside, he can say,

" He travels, and I too. I tread his decks. Ascend his topmasts, through his peering eyes Discover countries, with a kindred heart, Suffer his woes and share in his escapes; While fancy, like the finger of a clock, Runs the great circuit, and is still at home."

THE CRUISE OF THE STEAM YACHT NORTH STAR . party to England, Russia, Denmark, France, Spain, Italy, Malta, Turkey, and Madeira. By the Rev. John Ovarton Choules, D. D. Boston: Gould & Lincoln. Bold by Taylor & Maury, Washington

D. C. 1 vol., pp. 353.

This is a beautiful book, written in the best style for the purpose, of a beautiful voyage, in a beautiful steamer, under the command of its owner, the veteran Captain Vanderbilt, who, having made a million or two, determined to let the world see that he knew how to spend it like a lord; and, accordingly, this grand yachting party, consisting of the Captain and his family only, including, as was most fitting, a chaplain and historiographer; and if the Duke de Montpensier was happy in the selection of Dumas to be the historian of his progress when visiting the Court of Spain as the affianced of the Infanta, in like manner was Captain Vanderbilt fortunate in selecting as his lain and historian the companionable, gifted, and variously-accomplished, Doctor John Overton Choules. Nobody need fear of finding mixed up in these pages matters irrelevant; for, though written by a Doctor of Divinity, there is no divinity, nor pious reflections, extracts from his diary, obtruding themselves argument, and Spartan simplicity, rarely to be qualled; but, instead of these sententic rances, we have in these pages long speeche of his, leaving the impression upon the reader that the Reverend Doctor has a most marvelous memory; and not only the Captain's table peeches, but those of the son in-law, and the Reverend Chaplain himself are all duly recorded. Indeed, those glorious days spent by the party in the port of Southampton are worthy of living in the memories of all who were participants of the feast of good things. and of wines well refined.

In conclusion, we lay down this book with the most kindly sentiments for all on board, and of all for the historiographer; and the feeling flowed in upon us as we came to the last page, which Cowper has expressed for us

> Now let us sing, long live the king And Gilpin, long live he; And when be next doth ride abroad May I be there to see."

CONNECTION OF SACRED AND PROPAGE HURTORY Being a Review of the Principal Events in the World, as they bear upon the state of Religion from the close of the Old Testament History to the establishment of Christianity. By D. Davidson Three volumes in one. New York : Carter & Br. ers. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne and R. Far

Most people suppose the historical books and up in the Apocrypha in the Family Bible upply the links of history between the close of the Old Testament and the New Testament This is an erroneous impression. This work has been written recently, and all readers of the Scriptures will find here just what they have felt a need of—the completion of the History of the Jews, the Conquest of Jerusalem he subversion of the Jews, and the triumph of the Roman Empire.

ORIENTAL AND SACRED SCENES. By Fisher Howe New York : M. W. Dodd. I volume. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne, Washington, D. C.

This is a beautifully-printed book. These cones are in Greece-the chapters are devote to Athens, Constantinople, Tyre, Samaria, Je rusalem, the Jordan, the Dead Sea, &c., &c. and are illustrated by maps and plates, and written in a very pleasing style.

ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY, FOR 1854. Edit ed by David A. Wells, A. M. Boston : Gould & Lincoln. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington D. C. 1 vol., pp. 398.

This is now a standard work. The an of labor in its compilation is vast, and the value of such a publication cannot but grow into public estimation. This volume is equal to all its predecessors; and we would gla make large selections of its pages, if we had

NOAH AND HIS TIMES. By Rev. J. M. Olm Boston: Gould & Lincoln. 1 vol., pp. 413. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. O.

At first we were disposed to look at this